RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO
Columbia...Friday	Feb 1	State of Alameda...Tuesday	Feb 5
Oregon, Tuesday	Feb 5	Columbia, Friday	Feb 8
State, Sunday	Feb 10	Oregon, Tuesday	Feb 12
Columbia, Friday	Feb 15	State, Sunday	Feb 17
Oregon, Wednesday	Feb 20	Columbia, Tuesday	Feb 26
State, Sunday	Feb 24	Oregon, Friday	Feb 29
Columbia, Sat'y	March 1	State, Wednesday	March 5

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic & Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 7:30 P. M. Mail Express arrives at Portland daily at 7:30 P. M., connecting at Wallula Junction for points on Northern Pacific R. R. Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and Kansas City. Dining Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and Huntington. Through Cars to St. Paul via Ogden and Denver. This is the only line running Through Sleeping Cars to the East without change.

Emigrants are carried between Portland and Council Bluffs in Through Cars without change.

Passengers for Portland, Oregon, Tacoma, Seattle and all points on Puget Sound can make direct connection at Wallula Junction for Portland, thus reducing the time between Portland and St. Paul to about 58 days.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat leaves Dalles for Portland at 7 A. M.

Leave Portland	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fr.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Portland, P. M.	7 AM		7 AM		
Corvallis	6 AM				6 AM
Victoria B. C.	8 AM	8 AM	8 AM	8 AM	8 AM

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION—EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST SIDE.

Via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Train for West Side will leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

For Farmers' Train between Portland and Woodburn, see time card.

For Emerson's Train between Portland and Salem at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

EAST PORTLAND to CORVALLIS AND ALBANY.

Via O. & C. R. R.

Leave Portland 8 A. M. Arrive Albany 5:30 P. M.
Arrive Corvallis 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Corvallis 6 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. Co. and West Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and D Sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. JOHN MOIR, Superintendent.
A. L. STOKES, Asst Supt. of Transportation. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Ag't Pass. Dep't.
A. L. STOKES, Asst Gen'l Traffic Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Ag't Pass. Dep't.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

Oregon and California R. R.

Oregon and Transcontinental Company's Line.

On and after Feb 25 1884, trains will run as follows:

(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and PROSPECT.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	7:00 A.M.	Prospect 12:30 P.M.
Prospect	2:30 P.M.	Portland 8:00 P.M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	4:00 P.M.	Albany 8:30 P.M.
Albany	6:45 A.M.	Portland 11:30 A.M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Co. makes connection with all the regular steamers on the Eastside Division.

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COAST.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	9:00 A.M.	Corvallis 4:30 P.M.
Corvallis	5:00 P.M.	Portland 12:30 P.M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	5:00 P.M.	McMinnville 8:30 P.M.
McMinnville	5:45 A.M.	Portland 9:00 A.M.

Close connections made at Albany with the California and Oregon Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. JOHN MOIR, Superintendent.
A. L. STOKES, Gen'l Traffic Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Ag't Pass. Dep't.

Freight will not be received for shipment after the express office closes. Office open from 8 o'clock P. M. on either Los Angeles or Westside Mail Train.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. JOHN MOIR, Superintendent.
A. L. STOKES, Gen'l Traffic Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Ag't Pass. Dep't.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AND UNION PACIFIC R'Y'S IS THE SHORT LINE

FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST to CHICAGO and all points in the East and Southern States. It is the only line running Through Passenger Cars between PORTLAND and CHICAGO via Milwaukee.

It is the only line under one management between Portland and St. Paul, and the only line running Through Cars between these points. Three distinct lines between these points, three different routes to choose from, all of them equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, and Elegant Day Coaches. A picturesque section of the country traversed by this line, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. It runs Through Sleeping Cars to the World's Fair at New Orleans. For the comfort of its patrons. No change of cars of any class between Portland and Chicago. Changes made at Pasco Junction, Wallula, Huntington, Ogden, Granger, Green River, Cheyenne, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley Junction, Sioux City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Be sure your tickets read via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and secure the advantages offered by this great

TRANSCONTINENTAL SHORT LINE

For through tickets, time tables and full information, apply to any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address

A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Agent, Portland, Or.
J. M. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Portland and Oregon Steamboat Company.

Leave Portland for Lewiston, Idaho, and all points on the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, at 7 A. M. on the arrival of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's trains from Portland.

Returning, leave Lewiston at 7 A. M. on alternate days.

Through tickets to all points in the Territories and the East, via Huntington, Ogden, Granger, Green River, Cheyenne, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and Chicago, for sale at the Company's office, No. 142 First street, Portland, Or.

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent.

HO! FOR COOS BAY!

Bentsburg, Gardiner City to Empire City.

Stages leave Drain's every Monday and Friday, arriving at these points the same day making connections with steamers for all parts of Coos Bay, Coquille, Port Orford and Gardiner. Passengers will find this the most direct route to the beautiful Umpqua, and twenty miles of the smooth hard road between Drain and Scottsburg.

Boat connections are very fine.

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Through Fare $7 Families reduced rates. Freight, CORN WEAL & CO.

Commercial Travelers, notice lowest rates.

DR. CHEESMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

DR. CHEESMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT, as a remedy for the cure of derangement of the nervous system, in all its forms, is unequaled by anything in the world. No matter any debility of the system, from whatever cause originating, the ELECTRIC BELT will restore the wearer to perfect health. Although the parts most remote from the center of nervous action are the first to show the effects of nervous exhaustion, the ELECTRIC BELT will restore the lost vitality to these parts, as it will to every other part of the body. It is worn during sleep, and while the wearer is unconscious of the fact, the electric current is generated, and does its work. Do not confound this Belt with the many worthless imitations that are now in the market. Ours is the only Belt that can be worn with the current under perfect control of the wearer, and is the only Belt that will cure. Call and examine the Belt, or send for pamphlet, which will be mailed free, containing information that every man should have. Address DR. CHEESMAN, ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIAN, Pineville, (La.) May 4, 1883.—Special.—The sense of Throat, Lungs, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Blood, Nerves, Skin, Bowels, Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Debility, Piles, Scrofula, Catarrh, Consumption, Worms, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Ulcers, Tumors, Tetter, Eruptions, Boils, Carbuncles, Scurvy, Syphilis, Sores, Abscesses, Pimples, Blotches, Humors, Chills, Malaria, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhages, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Breast, Back and Limbs, Kidney Complaints, Dropsical Swellings, Gravel, Diabetes, Retention, Incontinence, Stone or Calculus, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Tic Doloureux, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Hysteria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Premature Old Age, Diseases of Women, Children, Infancy, Old Age, Blindness, Deafness, Cancer, Tapeworm, Pimples on the Face, Diseases of the Blood, Heart, Head, Nerves, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Bowels, Skin, Bones, Muscles, Joints, Womb, Vagina, Urethra, Prostate Gland, Penis, Testicles, Scrotum, Seminal Vesicles, Vas Deferens, Spermatic Cord, Ovaries, Fallopian Tubes, Uterus, Mammary Glands, Nipples, Axillary Glands, Inguinal Glands, Cervical Glands, Lymphatic Glands, Thyroid Gland, Pituitary Body, Pineal Gland, Supra-Renal Capsules, Solar Plexus, Pneumogastric Nerve, Sympathetic Nerve, Cerebro-Spinal Nerves, Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Medulla Oblongata, Pons Varolii, Ganglionic System of Nerves, Motor Nerves, Sensory Nerves, Respiratory Nerves, Circulatory System, Digestive System, Excretory System, Absorbent System, Nervous System, Osseous System, Muscular System, Integumentary System, Reproductive System, Organic System, Animal System, Vital System, Mental System, Moral System, Intellectual System, Human System, Entire System, Whole System, Every System, Any System, Each System, One System, Some System, Special System, Particular System, Individual System, Personal System, Private System, Public System, Universal System, Physical System, Material System, Spiritual System, Psychological System, Psychical System, Psychic System, Metaphysical System, Supernatural System, Natural System, Artificial System, Normal System, Abnormal System, Diseased System, Healthy System, Unhealthy System, Sick System, Well System, Weak System, Strong System, Feeble System, Powerful System, Delicate System, Robust System, Rugged System, Tender System, Hardy System, Tropical System, Temperate System, Frigid System, Torrid System, Arctic System, Antarctic System, Terrestrial System, Celestial System, Solar System, Lunar System, Stellar System, Planetary System, Cometary System, Meteoric System, Aerial System, Aquatic System, Subterranean System, Subaqueous System, Subaerial System, Volcanic System, Geological System, Mineral System, Vegetable System, Animal

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1884

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

The action of the school meeting on Monday night may be fairly taken as an expression of want of confidence in the business management of the schools and of dissatisfaction with the machine. It was the result of a desire to put a check on the financial extravagance of the one, and on the high pressure methods of the other. The two are parts of the same system. To support so elaborate a machine to extend its operations according to the requirements of "educators," "professors" and "teachers' institutes," and to keep everything going with accelerated motion under a full head of steam requires an increasing tax each year. The ten proceedents levy of seven mills was asked by the directors, or rather through the directors by the engineers of the machine, and the tax payors answered by voting just one-half of the amount. "Advanced ideas of education" have grown to very full proportions here. It will be an excellent thing to reduce their bulk by keeping them on low diet for a proper time.

It cannot escape notice that the excessive expenditure into which the district has been led and the further excessive expenditure which the machine has endeavored to bring about are mainly the outgrowth of the desire to create and support that wholly unnecessary and aristocratic "annex" to the public school system called the high school. Upon a building for this school, according to the report of the directors, over $54 000 have already been expended and they say it will cost from $30 000 to $60 000 more to complete it. Judging from the manner in which all the former estimates of the board have been exceeded, $80 000 will be the nearer figure, and as the ground on which the building stands cost $80 000, no less a sum than $160 000 will be invested in a building for a department of the school that ought never to exist at all. What is this but a greedy squab hatched in the nest of the common school system, and crowding out or starving the nestlings that rightly belong there? It cannot be doubted, from the temper which the meeting evinced, that had a motion been put to cut this costly addition off from its relation to the common schools, or if it is to be continued, to require all who attend to pay tuition fees for its support, out of which the "professors" were to get their pay or do without, the motion would have carried with practical unanimity.

A modest building would answer for a common school, but a high school must have a building of imposing proportions and costly materials. Since this is the end for which, under the management of our "advanced education" the whole public school system exists, the high school must be made worthy of its exalted place at the head of the system, and so there must be a building which will correspond with the pretensions of this school and the dignity of the "professors." Estimates for expenditures for the purpose, added to past expenditures for it, have created a demand for just twice the tax which the people deem sufficient for support of the schools of the city. It was not supposed that the directors would erect a building that would cost over $50,000 at the outside figure. In doing so they have exceeded the expectations, if not the direct instructions, of those from whom their authority is derived. In their report of last year the directors admitted that they had violated the orders given at the taxpayers meeting. That is, since the professors give the law as to the grading of the schools, the course and range of study, the amount of salaries, the methods of organization, the style of buildings and of furniture, and the general management of the schools, of course it is not possible under these conditions to obey the orders of the tax payers. It is time to put the knife to this system or to strangle it, and the best way of all to do it is to cut off the supply of money which has been raised on for its support. Let us have everything necessary for elementary schools including simplicity in their organization and management but fathrone the so-called high school, let out the city superintendent, get the special law repealed which he and his teachers instituted through the legislature for the support of their machine, and, as rapidly as possible, elect directors who will take the management into their own hands.

THE EMPTY SHIRT

A western editor says "there are at least two more presidents in the bloody shirt. This is a great mistake. The last two presidents were not elected on that issue. Among the last acts of General Grant's administration was a plain notice from him to the southern republicans that they could not be longer upheld by the federal power, and his successor immediately withdrew the troops from the south. A few stalwart republicans believed at the close of President Hayes' term that the northern heart could be fired again and Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling pitched their first speeches on the "outrage" key. But the voters did not respond. Maine was lost in September, and then the plan of campaign was changed and the election was virtually carried on the plan of "letting well enough alone." The fact of the disappearance of the old sectional issues was recognized by President Garfield in his inaugural address. "We may hasten or we may retard, he said, "but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict?" Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people leaving behind them the battlefield of dead issues, move forward and, in the strength of liberty and the beloved Union win the grandest victories of peace." President Arthur in his first message to congress, for the first time since the beginning of the agitation which resulted in the rebellion, made no reference whatever to the south, as a political entity, thus showing that the old issue was finally closed. The failure of the senate under the lead of Sherman and Mahone to excite any general interest in the investigation of the election riots in Virginia and Mississippi is a still further proof that the republican party will look elsewhere than to the "bloody shirt" for inspiration in the coming campaign, or it will look in vain.

C P Huntington in his appeal to the senate committee on public lands, for the Texas Pacific land grant, made a significant remark, which confirms the public impression in regard to the policy of the Central Pacific syndicate. He said this syndicate no longer owns the control of the stock of that road. There are now over 7000 stockholders and the present managers can be ousted whenever these stockholders may agree to do so. The Huntington party having a road of their own—the Southern Pacific—which they built mostly out of the earnings of the Central Pacific, are willing to let the new holders settle with the government when the latter demands payment of its debt. The capital stock of the Central Pacific is $54 000,000, every dollar of which is water. It was all owned six years ago by the four men—Stanford, Crocker, Huntington and Hopkins. They have made 8 per cent. dividend on that sum regularly each year, and have gradually unloaded the stock at from $95 down to $75 a share.

The new school building on Morrison street ought to be finished but it never ought to be used for a high school. It should be completed and used for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of children in primary studies. War is to be waged on this high school fungus till it is utterly cut off. Had a proposition been submitted on Monday night to abolish it, it would have been adopted by an overwhelming vote. It is not the business of the city to keep up an academy for the comparatively few.

PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE

At the recent meeting of the national democratic committee Mr Sterling Morton, the member from Nebraska, proposed to adopt as a call for the election of delegates to the convention a very practical statement of the issues on which, as the western democrats generally hold the campaign will have to be and ought to be fought. The proposition was not adopted but it appears in the special correspondence of the New York *Herald*. Its rejection illustrates the timidity of the leaders of the party, as well as the colorless call that was adopted and for that reason is worth reading. It proposed to invite to participate in the choice of delegates "all citizens of the United States, whatever their political connections may have heretofore been who now hold with the democracy of the Union that taxes can constitutionally be levied on the people only with the consent and consent of the people by their representatives in all districts entitled to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States and that these taxes should be so equalized as neither to heap up surplus revenue in the treasury nor artificially raise the prices of the necessaries and comforts of life that all national legislation creating any privileged class either under tariff laws or patent laws or otherwise, is always at the expense of the people and ought always to be resisted by them through agitation and repeal, till all the citizens in fact enjoy equal rights under the government, that capitalists as such, are entitled to no more weight in our system of government than laborers, as such and that the real interests of these two classes under fair and equal laws are identical and that all laborers are entitled to expend their wages for the commodity of their choice at the natural prices of such commodities in the markets of the world, that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the state are reserved to the states respectively or to the people, and that the expenditures from the national treasury should be sharply watched and be made strictly to conform in amount to the product of the light and simple taxes which alone are needful to meet honest expenses of our national government and to provide for the gradual extinction of the public debt."

Such a call would have been significant. It would have shown that the party proposed to stand on ground of its own instead of insecurely balancing itself on the edge of the republican platform. The repeated failures of the democrats to win a substantial victor, which would allow "the boys to come in and warm their toes," has doubtless contributed to their timidity, but the real reason for their continuing to "play second fiddle to the republicans as they now propose to do is that they want substantially just what the republicans have had. They want the offices first and then the privileges and monopolies which the republicans have enjoyed and helped to create, the support and favor of capital and corporate power. The democrats in the south have always been aristocrats and have never believed that the people should rule. It has never been their doctrine that all citizens should in fact enjoy equal rights under the government. Many of their leaders in the north are in sympathy with the most unrepublican republicans that class which wants the idol of capital for president, a man in whom the great corporations have full confidence. It is not strange therefore, that the democratic conservative national committee should have moved with great alarm a proposition to invite to the convention men who hold that capitalists, as such are entitled to no more weight in our system of government than laborers.

And all their talk about candidates reveals the same ignorance, or thinly disguised contempt on the part of the leaders of the sentiment of the people and unwillingness that this sentiment should control. Like the rich man of Wordsworth's time, they taunt the air with words of apprehension and despair. Mr Flower is mentioned as a candidate, a first-rate dark horse, simply because he carried a New York city ticket. Randall is nominated because he is the ally of capital, and the old ticket is still cherished as a last resort on account of the barrel it stands for. In the last reported interview with Mr Tilden he deprecated the present effort of democrats in congress to reform the tariff and advised the selection of a candidate for the presidency who would carry the doubtful southern states, a gentleman in whom the great manufacturing and business interests had full and entire confidence. Without such a candidate he did not believe the party could succeed. This is the policy which the aristocratic leaders are forcing upon the party. In the south the leaders are hereditary aristocrats, with no sympathy for the people but determined that the people shall only vote to register their will. In the north the leaders have as little sympathy for the people and, like all monied aristocrats, a deeper contempt for them. The leaders in the doubtful eastern states simply aim to secure the power which the worst element in the republican party has converted into a source of private gain. In a word the democratic party lacks disinterested, unselfish and patriotic leaders and so long as it exists in this condition it must depend upon gross mistakes in the conduct of republicans for its success. In their chosen field the republicans are much the strongest and if the democrats play the second fiddle in their canvass they will not rise from that humble position in the counting of votes.

The republicans propose to make defense of the present high protective tariff a test of party membership, and appeal to capital for support. Two parties cannot successfully contend for the same issue. If the leaders of the democracy were wise they would adopt the suggestion of the western member of the committee and strike for the people's rights. In this case he said "we shall need no barrels, neither a New York flower barrel nor an Ohio oil barrel, if we shark the issue we shall be beaten sure. we ought to be beaten. And he might have added that after their deserved defeat they should have the decency to throw off their disguise and no longer masquerade as democrats.

THE ATMOSPHERE CLEARING

The recent decision of Judge Wallace of New York in the Memphis and Little Rock railroad suit has attracted some attention in financial circles, and is deserving of still further notice, because it shows that the judge is not disposed in his year to make robbery property, as judges have formerly done in some instances in this country. This railroad was an important connection and feeder for the Iron Mountain railroad but owned by independent parties. In May 1877 it was foreclosed and sold by the bondholders, who bid $2 000 000 of 8 per cent bonds on it. The bondholders bought it in, reorganized the company and issued to themselves new 8 per cent bonds to the same amount, and as there was $1 300,000 unpaid coupons on the old bonds they turned these into a like amount of common stock. In 1880 the majority of the stock and control of the property was acquired by Morgenad, Gould and Sage, acting as trustees of the Iron Mountain. Having thus secured possession, they paid one coupon on the bonds and refused to pay any more, put the road into a receiver's hands on a debt for money said to have been advanced by Sage, and then proceeded to dress down the bondholders. An 8 per cent bond they said was out of the question; and they attempted to enforce an exchange for a 5 per cent bond. This was refused and a 6 per cent. bond was offered. Some of the poorer bondholders were willing to accept this in preference to a law suit, which they could not afford, but others who were more independent would not submit to be robbed. Then of course a resort was had to the courts the usual way with such schemers and in which they have often succeeded, to annul the bonds and mortgage. But Judge Wallace, as we have said, declined to be used as an instrument for the spoliation of this property. In rendering his decision he said "The present case is phenomenal in the audacity of the attempt to induce a court of equity to assist a corporation in repudiating the obligations to its creditors without offering to return the property it acquired by its unauthorized contract with them." But unfortunately his case "is not phenomenal in its audacity says the New York *Times*. The difference is that this is the year 1884, and not 1881. The courts have contributed enough toward the fortunes of Jay Gould and men of his kind by giving the sanction of judicial degrees to their seizure of other people's property and it is time a halt was called. Judge Wallace has established a good precedent which ought to be broadened down on a law, until the seizure of property is no longer encouraged by the courts.

In his defense of the action of the board of land commissioners on the swamp land question Governor Thayer admits that their interpretation of the law is possibly erroneous. This is a noteworthy concession. Nothing is more certain than that the legislature, when it enacted the law of 1878, intended to repeal the original swamp land act of 1870, and moreover it intended to make void the applications that had been made under that law. In few cases perhaps in none, had the law been complied with. The 20 per cent had not been paid nor could any steps possibly be taken by the state to dispose of the lands till it became known whether the state had lands or not. Governor Thayer appears to think that the persons who had filed on the lands had vested rights. But before their rights could become vested the law was repealed. He says that the law of 1878 did not take effect till ninety days after its passage and meantime certain persons who had filed on the lands came in and paid the 20 per cent. Those dates (July 21 1880, and Feb uary 23 1881), when Hon Owen paid in 20 per cent and took certificates of the sale to himself of 122 000 acres—Thayer being governor—were certainly later than ninety days after the passage of the act of October 1878. The governor's explanation seems to be an exceedingly strained and very unsound interpretation of the law. When it is observed too, that it was strained to such extent in the interest of most dishonest land grabbing, astonishment increases. From the tone of Governor Thayer's letter the inference is naturally drawn that he cannot but regret that he did not take a different stand when the subject came before him for official action.

In their report on the high school building the directors say "The board furnished all the comment used." Was it not bought of Chairman Wadhams, and if so why was not the fact directly reported? Even the city superintendent's new school law says. It shall be unlawful for any member of the school board to buy or to be an interested party in any bid before such board."

THE SWAMP LANDS

PORTLAND March 4 1884

To the Editor of the Oregonian

In your issue of this morning in the column headed "The Swamp Land Business" you leave the impression that the act of 1870 the act of swamp and overflowed lands was entirely annulled by the act of 1878 and that the only rights left to any of the applicants for the purchase of those lands under the act of 1870, was to purchase them a $2 50 per acre. In justice to the board for the sale of school and university lands, of which I had the honor of being a member for a long time, I ask that its record may be set right for me to expect the favor to do it, time for it ought to stop. It may be asked, what amount of education two months in a state give to the youth of its inhabitants? It ought to give them a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic to fit them for the office of citizenship. Reading should include geography, grammar and history. Writing should include the forms of letter writing, indorsements of law or any which they were made. The board inhibited the authority of the legislative assembly to affect the terms of applicants who had intended to have done so as it would have been an unjust penalty for the obligation of a contract. The act of 1878 contained a declaration that application for such purchases not regularly made or if regularly made but the terms of the law not fully complied with were void. That was the result without any legislative declaration. Under act of 1870 not to enter a mode for making application to purchase swamp lands and prescribed what acts should be done in order to effect the purchase. It did not require the wisdom of a legislature to know that no rights could be acquired under such a law with it complying with its requirements. But the act board did think that the legislative assembly intended that applicants under the act of 1870 could not acquire the land except on payment of $2 50 per acre. The board was credulous enough to believe that the act of 1878 allowed an applicant whose application had been duly made and who has complied with the law heretofore, to retain a conveyance of the land applied for upon the payment of $2 50 per acre *without proof of reclamation as required by the act of* 1870. That the board thought was simply a purchase to such applicants which they could either avail themselves of, or if they did not desire to do so could make reclaim loss and have the land by pay for the land at the price provided in the act of 1870.

There had been as your article referred to states a large number of applications to purchase swamp lands under the act of 1870 at the time of the passage of the act of 1878 and in the issuance of certificates of sale to applicants which in effect, were but receipts for the twenty per cent of the purchase money, the principle of the application and compliance with the law under which it was made were considered. The act of 1878 did not go into effect until ninety days after its passage and during that interval the 20 per cent had been tendered the board where it had not already been paid. I have never known of any disposition upon the part of the members of the former board to aid any party in acquiring swamp lands except by a substantial compliance with the law, and very much doubt whether any such motive prevails with those of the present. The disposal of that class of lands is a vexed subject, and will continue to be so until they are listed to the state. It would have been better in my judgment if the grant to the state had never been made but I see no way of getting out of the difficulty except by securing approval of the selections and sell the lands to the best advantage under the circumstances. Whoever is charged with the duty of selling the asset of course submits himself to criticism upon the part of the public however faithfully that duty may be discharged.

W W THAYER

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

EAST PORTLAND Feb 29

To the Editor of the Oregonian

Your issue of yesterday took a bold stand in regard to the high school. Such is essentially necessary. I entirely agree with you. If I desire my boy to learn the trade of carpenter surely I ought not to ask the state to pay for his education in that particular craft. It is just so with the high school. If my boy be intended for some clerical profession, it is not right for me to expect the taxes to be used for fitting a mere boy for a lawyer. I think this is not the case. A different view from that, and I presume that those of the present board do also. They thought erroneously possibly, that the act of 1878 did not affect the act 1870 so far as to confirm the purchases made previous to the passage of the act of 1878 which had been regularly made and the application fully complied with. In terms and requirements of the law under

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S. L. P. GILMAN.

GILMAN & CO., C. M.

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165 and 167 Second st.

THE BLOXAM TRIAL.

All the Evidence for State and Defense Concluded.

NO NEW FACTS IN THE CASE DEVELOPED

Opening Argument by Mr Mulkey Trying to Show Malice—Mr Campbell Endeavors to Show Self Defense for Bloxam

At the opening of court yesterday morning Bloxam was put on the stand and concluded his testimony as follows

At the time of shooting Mrs Fisher was three or four feet at end of me and two feet to the left she did not say when Fisher was shot Now you've got enough of it or something of the sort not that I heard

Herman Meistad sworn Live n East Portland knew Jacob Fisher about Christmas and a conversation with him I said he did not like in see that butcher around the house and that he had hired a man to watch Blo am did not say anything about a new knife and revolver he had at home I told Bloxam was over and saw him the old man had been drinking and I didn t want him to get into trouble

The defense here rested and Prosecuting Attorney Caples in rebuttal called T J Mumford who testified Was on the ground about an hour after the shooting examined the path where the scuffling and shooting occurred there was only one track that I saw that was about seventy five yards from Fisher s house and eight or ten feet square Mrs Fisher had on and on her clothing her hair was hanging over little blood on her head

Sheriff George C B are called Went over scene ground next forenoon after the shooting Went right along the trail Saw the path about eight feet square that looked as if they had been scuffling That was all

Cross examined I found a week after that in examining the same ground a woman s sunbonnet Fisher Reinhart Mary and other children were along and Mary said it was her not e a Thes et gun used appears to be mine And I think it was close to the trail Don t know whose gun it had been there

T H Richardson called He was asked as to Fisher s character but the question was objected to and the objection sustained

The pardon of John Zeigler was submitted to the court and paper read by permission of Irvin showing that he had pleaded guilty from ignorance of the English language and that there was strong probability of his innocence

Hermann Fisher recalled in rebuttal Thomas Maloney never has any conversation with him in reference to shaking a pistol in father s face Father was not going to kill him shot him down Saw him down father was shot in the back Don t concern ing the lifting of my mother by the hair as father is charged with doing I never saw it nor any tracks indicating it the old man fell down around where clover had been sown father never said anything till the last shot struck him don t know whether he had been drinking or not but saw him rolling indicated it

Coroner Cocke called to the stand Examined ground Sunday morning at 9 o clock a ter the shoting didn t appear to me anyone had been dragged around

Thomas J Mountain recalled I objected with references to the number of chambers fired in the old pistol at the time Fisher was killed Counted them emptied and five were loaded the pistol used the old fashioned caps and four of them were snapped one chamber was empty then a loaded one then a snapped cap and then a loaded one and the fourth one snapped It looked as if it had been loaded a good while

The state here rested and Mr Opp es said that as the defense had closed sooner than was expected he would ask that Mr Mulkey be allowed a few minutes to complete his preparations for the opening argument This the court granted Mr Mulkey then stated having asked something about the evidence of Ray immut Fisher on original examinat on the court stenographer was directed to read the testimony were then allowed to re ire Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Mulkey opened the argument of the state He gave a long and clear statement of the points of law bearing on the case and presented a printed array of authorities to substantiate his arguments He said the object of having justice done in such cases as this was for the protection of the law and not for the vindication of the dead There is no question here about the killing of Fisher It is no denied that it was intentional The question is what was the intention If it for your gentlemen of the jury to determine from the testimony in the case the degree of the crime an i that can only be ascertained by hearing the malice and intention of the defendant at the time I did not intend to kill Fisher or only to defend himself I did ho act in self defense only or was it premeditated murder? If he was prompted by malice it was murder—If by premeditated malice it was murder in the first degree How an we ascertain the intentions of his mind and the degree of his heart? No witness can look into the secret recesses of his heart and tell what his intentions were You cannot photograph a man s mind We must ascertain his motives from his conduct and from what he said and what he did If his purpose was only to defend himself he had a right to do so but if his purpose was n t only to defend himself but to kill Fisher then he s guilty as the case may be I have heard the testimony and you none of you like which of the witnesses have told the truth Was Bloxam s purpose honest or did he try to get Fisher into a controversy for the purpose of killing him? If he went do on to wish to wish re pla e f r children only why did he go armed for a fray? Fisher had a right to do all that he did do and had a right to do more He said he s heard that Fisher was a dead shot I don t know that was but I believe it Fisher was armed himself and had a right to do so Counsel here reviewed the testimony showing that Fisher had in Mrs Fisher to come in the day time or to let him know when she was coming I referred to the contradictory evidence of witnesses in regard to the struggle between Mr and Mrs Fisher and about her making Fisher give up in regard to Bloxam giving himself up Mr Mulkey said that when he went to the city all he wished a warrant for and when Fisher was before the justice he would have sent down to jail with a false bond in six month s or more a Chinese dodge on him and try to get out a warrant first in order to cover the affair up All this kind of thing in connection with his threats shows that Bloxam s object was to get Fisher into a quarrel and the kill him He had said he was too smart or the old man s life still him he or she can kill me If he went down there with it at intention he is guilty of murder in the first degree If he went on y for chickens they was no excuse for the killing Why then did he go? After he had smuggled his revolver went and got a gun and returned to the fray He had got out of a scrape and it was t safety to have made a move but he got his gun and so returned to renew the conflict. The difficulty between Mr and Mrs Fisher was all settled and they were on their way home when Bloxam came back The row was over and ended when he returned w h his gun and shot the old man There was no necessity for Bloxam to get that gun and come back

Thomas Mulkey sworn I wi l swear against my father what I sa t true She is a witness not entitled to credence in this case The theory that Bloxam took the old man s life in defense of his own is not true

The prisoner has said I ll leave my mark before I quit Oregon and he has left it Gentlemen of the jury you will see from the blood soaked leaves on other This is borne on the intent the question of malice or premedi ated intent the question we have to determine The old his threats his consideration and it settles the question as to whether he had a good heart He said I have a pistol and if that fails me I have a c—d good rifle ba will fix him I have just such hard words of this man God knows The witnesses have shown that he is a bad man his heart a seething cauldron filled to overflowing with malice wicked ess corruptness vindictiveness hatred and revenge

The necessary b ief outline g ves but a faint idea of one of the best arguments Mr Mulkey has ever made in court here and which showed that he had thoroughly studied the case and mastered every detail of it

The argument for the defense was began by J A Campbell He denied that the law quoted by Mr Mulkey was applicable in the case under consi e ation and quoted numerous authorities in regard to prosecution of self defense in support of his claim that if Bloxam thought that Fisher was going to shoot he had a right to kill him before he had time to shoot It was not necessary Bloxam s duty legs but his duty to go and get his rifle and to try and prevent any felony being committed upon Mrs Fisher and that he had a right to fire the fatal shot because a new attack was imminent and probable He claimed that his defense had sustained every proposition they had advanced There had been an effort made to show that a bad feeling existed between Bloxam and Fisher He claimed that young Fisher and his father had entered in o a conspiracy to murder Bloxam When Bloxam saw Fisher with a pistol pointed at him he had a right to defend himself as held by our supreme court to draw his weapon and kill Fisher If Bloxam had retreated he would have given Fisher a chance to put a bullet through the back Fisher would kill him as well as one through his breast

Counsel here alluded to the quarrel between Mr and Mrs Fisher and the shooting of Bloxam down to young Fisher for standing by and seeing his father beat the mother who bore him and who had tended him by night and by day through his helpless infancy

In regard to the killing of Fisher he said If there was ever a case of j ustifiable homicide this was one of them and the jury have no right to find a ter ent Counsel for the prosecution says that when Bloxam was safe away he should have staid away I do not believe there is a man in the jury who would not have acted as Bloxam did Hearing the screams of the poor woman he came back to save her from being beaten as every true man would. He was told by the boy that Fisher had shotgun and knowing that his life was in jeopardy fired the fatal shot in self defense It is claimed that Bloxam s testimony should not be believed because he is an interested party They have no right to say that Did he try to escape? did he fly to the hills? No He walked right down into the heart of the city to the jail among the bars and bolts of a prison and gave himself up

Counsel then gave an idea of how a case is worked up against a man by the police and stated that the prosecution had at its service all the detectives and men to do its bidding and to hatch up testimony against a man They could from low fa tors make a story as long as a lot of fellows after Bloxam s scalp and they will have t if they can get it I s will ter to stifling of evidence s witnesses have been kept away and we have had to bring them here by a train at great expense The strength of the prosecution now depends on the eloquence of Mr Caples He will harp on bloody scenes and his dee ds and try to play on your passions and prejudices He will tell you that no sane man will let Waldo to the months of a cannon I don t believe anything of the kind I don t think he will be able to hoodwink you I don t think he will claim it is murder in the first degree or in the s cond degree but will try to compromise on manslaughter

Mr Caples then closed for the defense He has for forty years fairly started when the hour of 5 arrived By mutual consent of counsel further argument was postponed till 9 a m

PANIC IN THE COURT HOUSE—Yesterday afternoon the plaster of paris ornament in the center of the dome of the county court house fell while lawyer Campbell was addressing the jury in the Bloxam case A crackling gave warning and several persons seated on both the dome rose hastily and got out of the way just in time to escape being hit By the pieces which weighed about ten pounds. Warnock with a loud report startling court jury lawyers and spectators The latter made a rush for the door and for a few seconds a disastrous panic seized imminent Judge Smith and others shouted to the now excited crowd to remain still and soon order was restored

THE FAMOUS LIKE & PEARCE SALOON The Worcester Lunch counter is the wonder of the age Never before in this country has so much been given for the money Everything the market affords is served up in the best style and the prices are so low that no one can afford to go hungry Don t fail to visit the Worcester Lunch counter Like & Pearce Saloon

NEAR TO DEATH.

Death of the Wounds of William Rose Begins Bleeding Again—A Punctured Artery that May Prove Fatal

About 11 30 o clock last night the principal wound received by William Rose from the dirk knife of Thomas Sheridan began bleeding again and the fears that this would prove fatal were again renewed. His breath grew short and pallorul and his firm lips were set tight in his endeavor to conceal his weakness and suffering Captain Hall who was with him at the time did everything possible to staunch the continued flow of blood and telephoned immediately for Dr Wheeler

When the latter came and examined his patient he too feared that the worst might quickly happen For the purpose of consultation he telephoned for Dr G M Wells and together they succeeded after some difficulty in checking the bleeding Then they retired for a short time to Dr Wel s office in order to discuss the probable cause of the renewed bleeding and consider what was now best to be done

In the meantime two policemen had been sent up to the county jail to get Sheridan the would be murderer for the purpose of having his victim identify him. Policeman Guiltz was stationed at the bedside of the wounded man in order by compressing the artery to prevent any further bleeding Dr Wells was also left in the room until the doctor s return When Sheridan security handcuffed was brought into the captain s office he exhibited the utmost nonchalance although well aware of the purpose of the police visit He talked freely and pleasantly with the officers and in the most cool blooded manner possible talked of the details of the Bloxam affair What do you think they will do with him Captain? asked Sheridan in this subject had been worn in branched off on the Vonle murder and con sted sharply upon it at

about 1 o clock this morning the surgeons returned and Sheridan was brought a ro s face with his victim The latter lay upon his rude cot his breast bared and bloody contrasting with the singularly pale face and the bandage wide in a mul tudinous appeal for vengeance Sheridan gave but one glance at the strong man stricken down by his murderous hand and then turned his eyes resolutely on the floor In a labored voice Rose m nnured his recognition of his assailant and powi vain I satisfied him as the man who stabbed him Sheridan was then taken back to the county jail

This sudden change for the worse in the wounded man s condition was almost wholly unexpected Below this great loss of blood was thought to be i mmediate danger Now the bleeding opens up afresh and opens the wound again showed that the injury was a most serious one The knife is now supposed to have penetrated the external coat of the subclavian artery or a me other in its vicinity An aneurism supervened and bursting set up violent arterial bleeding through the original wound

This bleeding was arrested by the formation of a clot and the surgeons applied a compress and linin rubber bandaging If the man ri lives it is thought the operation of ligating the injured blood vessel may be indicated

BRIEF MENTION

Regular council meeting to night

Ground will be broken for Pope & Redding s wool warehouse next Monday

The annual business meeting of the Y M C A will be held on Monday evening

The Pacific express passed up at 11 P M yesterday To day s train will be about as late

The meeting of the Natural Science Association announced to to night has been postponed for one week

About the middle of next month the opera of Pinafore will be given at New Market theater under direction of Prof G W Jackson

Rev C W Ivens organized a Baptist church at Hillsboro last Sunday R D Malone and J H Fleming were elected deacons, and R Waggoner clerk

H W Ogilbe of the firm of H W & T H Ogilbe civil engineers will build a handsome residence on Pa tline Hill not north of the White house this season to cost about $2 000 Wilcox Kleeman is the architect

Thomas Howard Payne was placed in the county jail last evening by an Alblna constable on a charge of assault on a young girl Payne is evidently out of his mind He has been in the Steilacoom asylum and was discharged some time since

Deputy Fulton driver for Three Engines who was severely stabbed about his body by Frank Sheridan Evans some days ago has sufficiently recov red to resume his duties and was out with the machine exercising the horses yest rday

C W Knowles of Asto is came up the river yesterday for the first time in two months It is intended that his visit is either for the purpose of disposing of some Albina real estate or of laying the g od w l and what is left of the plant used in publishing the First straw *Hustler*

PERSONAL

H G Brown of Linton Douglas county is in the city

Major T J E kinson writing from Heppner says I hope to visit Portland and view the improvements made since I left seventeen years ago

Mr W P G villaud of The Dalles was in the city yesterday He will leave for the Canar Islands on s in a few days to es ablish a drug store there

Dr N Coe who has been at nding the Philadelphia College grad uated with the highest honors of his class He will be home by the 15th of this month

Mr A N Hamilton and wife of Salt Lake City are expecting a new daughter Mr Hamilton was managing editor and one f the proprietors of the Salt Lake *Tribune* for ten years prior to the re ent sale of that paper a d is now looking for a new place of business in the west

Miss Mary B Hawkins writes f a friend in this city from New Orleans under date f Feb 23 that she and her uncle Dr McKinnell would take the steamer for Havana in a few days thence to Cedar Keys Florida Dr McKinnell s health who recei Last In New Orleans they met Mr s W S Ladd and Miss Ladd en route home over the southern route

THE EAST SIDE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ATHLETIS

The aspiring amat ur athletes of East Portland met at the council ch amber last evening J T Stewart, temporary president in the chair E C Ferguson was elected temporary se retary Thirty one members paid initiation fe s as charter members and the roll of charter membership was closed The committee on constitution and by laws and appointed to report for ne t Friday evening s meeting The report was allowed till next meeting to do so. The committee on hall reported in favor of Odd Fellows hall and they were directed to secure the same forthwith The following permanent officers were elected

President J T Stewart vice president, B A E Starr secretary E C Ferguson financial secretary Julius Goldsmith treasurer A Burin

The election of other officers was postponed until after the adoption of a constitution and by laws

Upon motion the following committees were appointed.

Co finance—W W McGuire Frank Payne and J H Sprague

Co incorporation—Frank Payne Julius Goldsmith O H Bellinger G C Edwards and G L Paisley

On motion of Frank Payne the name of The East Portland Athletic Club was adopted

The meeting adjourned to meet at Odd Fellows hall Thursday evening next when all committees are expected to report

NOTES

At the annual school meeting of district No 2 Monday evening A Darry was elected director and John Shaver re elected clerk

Mr and Mrs John A unworthy have resigned their pastorate at the Stat Insane asylum and will return to this city to reside permanently

SKINNY MEN Wells B Allen has a few preparations that will add solid flesh to your bones and put muscle in your arms and chest in from 30 to 60 days. Call and see him at his office, 24 First st., or send for circulars.

Notice

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Miller & Miller will please call and settle at once as we are compelled to close the business of the firm by the first of April next. All persons having claims against the firm will please present them for payment at once. Miller & Miller

The Daily Oregonian

WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 5 1884

SCHOOL MEETING DISTRICT 21

Three-Mill Tax Levied and Bonds to the Amount of $10,000 Ordered Issued

The annual school meeting of district No 21 East Port and occurred at the Central school building Monday evening J A Newell chairman of the board of directors presiding

H C Myers clerk read he call for he meeting and the minutes of the last annual meeting which latter were approved

CLERK'S REPORT

The following is the report read and submitted by H A J Dufur clerk of the district

CENSUS ETC	Male	Female	Total
No children bet 4 and 20 yrs	401	392	793
No children enrolled dur the yr	384	432	816
Average daily attendance	303	364	667
No of teachers employed	1	13	14
No children not attending any school dur ing year	206	224	0

No of months public school taught 9¾
No. of school houses in dur ing the yr as frame 1
No of school houses in the distri t frame 4
Estimated value of school houses and grounds $38 000
Estimated value of school furniture $1800
Estimated value of school apparatus $100
Av monthly salary paid male teacher $130 00
Av monthly salary paid female teachers $5 5
No of legal voters in the district 61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—RECEIPTS	
Amount on hand at beginning of year	$ 220 25
Received for tax account	3 000 00
Received from county school fund	1 473 40
Received from state school fund	91 00
Received from other sources	116 25
Total	$4 901 90

DISBURSEMENTS	
For teachers wages	$ 3 000
For rent of school rooms	65 00
For repairs to school houses and at imp	20 40
For purchase of school furniture	81 01
For fuel and sundries	326 02
For apparatus	30 00
For building school house	4 708 10
For all other purposes	1 341 32
Total	$14 671 90

The report was adopted J A Newell chairman then read the

DIRECTORS REPORT

To the Voters of Schoo District No. 21—*Ladies and Gentlemen* During the past year the course of study for the public schools has been re-arranged and extended the school a properly classified the school year changed from ten to nine months di vided into three terms of sixty days each the regu lations for constant and unnecessary examinations and reports from teachers have been established and the general efficiency of the schools we think great ly improved

The school clerk a report for the year shows the the school tax collected amounts to $3 797 65 and a delinquent list amounting to $689 87 has been turned over to the sheriff for collection Of the amount col ected one mill amounting to $1 55 53 was voted at the last school meeting, for the comp etion of the Central school building and $673 60 was taken for that purpose; two mills or $3 119 06 was voted for the building of a new school house in Stephens addition and $2 834 00 was found necessary in b used for that purpose

1 tax of one m ll was vote as a sinking fund for the purchase of school grounds in the northern portion of the district and the directors were authorized to sell the block on J street and apply the same with said tax for the purchase of a block in said lo acity and every effort has been made during the past year to accomplish that result but as the directors were not authorized at the last school meeting to contract any indebtedness on the part of the district no ex change or purch se of property could be made

A the last school meeting the directors recom mended a tax of two mills for school purposes This was refused by the meeting by one mill supposing that the law increasing the county levy or school purposes one m ll would take effect that year but this not being the case, the directors have been unable to borrow the sinking fund created for the purchase of a block in the northeast portion of the district for the purpose of obtaining the present school site during the year and consequently the indebtedness of the district with all outstanding warrants paid is $1 556 53 the amount of said one mill tax or sinking fund

To complete the main building in Stephens addi tion and furnish the upper room of the p esent building thereby giving four school rooms to the portion of the district without using the one-story building first erected the n will require an expendi ture of at least $7000 This amount could be se cured by a loan on long time and at a low rate of interest This subject is referred to you without further comment and without any recommendation

If the district wishes to purchase the block in the northern portion of the district this year we have received the following propositions which we sub mit for your consideration Mrs R Bell offers to sell block 237 between F and E and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets for $7500, W H Liddle offers to exchange block 193 between E and G and Ninth and Tenth streets for the north half of the J street block leaving the district the south half of said block, for $5000 also to ex change block 23 be tween A and B and Ninth and Tenth streets for the north half of the J street block and $2000 The amount necessary to effect an exchange for either of said blocks or for the purchase of a block could easily be procured by a loan if properly au thorized by the distrjct This matter in a su sub ject ed to your consideration without recommenda tion In one opinion Lower Portland should not be purchased much cheaper than we will be able to pu chase another year and the number of available blocks is constantly growing less

For the coming year we would recommend a spec ial tax of three mills one mill to replace the am t t borrowed from sinking fund for the purchase of lot in northern portion of district and two mi ls for the completion of the upper room in the S ephens ad ition building and for carrying on the schools during the coming yea. The above estimates are based upon a valuation of the property in the sch ol district as made by the county assessor any higher or lower valuation would change materially the amoun realized from the tax we have recommended In that connection we would recommend that the school clerk in making up his assessment roll sh ould take the same standard for valuations as that used by the county assessor in making up his assess ment Respectfully J A NEWELL
J R N SELLWOOD
THOS. TURNBULL

On motion of Dr G H Bailey the report of the directors was adopted

RESOLUTIONS ETC

Cyrus Beckman offered the following resolution and moved its adoption

Resolved, That the board of directors be directed to issue bonds to the amount of $10 000 or less for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting buildings thereon in the northern portion of the dis trict said bonds to be issued for not less than five nor more than ten years at a rate of interest not to exceed 7 per cent

J R N Sellwood urged the importance of raising the bonds to $15 000 so as to provide for necessary buildings in Stephens addition

H Breithaupt amended to increase the bonds to $17 0 $7000 to be used for building purposes in Stephens' addition.

The amendment was put and lost by a vote of 45 o 26

The original resolution was then put and carried I N Sanders now moved that a four mill tax be levied for building purposes in Stephens addition and for general purposes

S O Dowd amended by reducing to three mills in accordance with the recommendation of the direct ors

The amendment prevailed by a vote of 48 to 11

Dr S E Josephi moved that a strip of land on L street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth now used as school property be thrown open for common use the appropriation of said strip being the result of a mistake in the deed when the property was pu rchased by the district from Miss Ann M Smith The mo tion was lost

The meeting then adjourned

DISTRICT NO. 31

Five Mill Tax Levied—C R Hill Elected Director and A J Dufur Clerk

Owing to the absence of the chairman Nathan Hackett C B Bellinger called the meeting to order and stated the object of the call A J Dufur clerk read the minutes of the previous yearly meeting which were unanimously approved

CLERK'S REPORT

The following is the report read and submitted by A J Dufur clerk of the district

CENSUS ETC	Male	Female	Total
No persons bet 4 and 20 years	413	410	823
No pupils enrol d bet 4 and 20	93	95	188
Average daily attendance	103	188	2 0
No teachers employed during year ending March 3	1	6	7
No teachers employed holding first grade certificates	1	6	7
No pupils bet 4 and 20 not attending school	213	122	335

No months public school taught 9
No schoolhouses built during year 1
No schoolhouses built in district
Estimated val of schoolhouses including grounds $27 000 00
Estimated value of furniture of school houses 1 200 00
Estimated value apparatus 250 00
Av ge monthly salary paid male teachers 130 00
Av monthly salary paid female teachers 60 16 8
No legal voters in district 553

FINANCE STATEMENT—RECEIPTS	
Amount funds at beginning of year	$ 229 25
district tax	10 451 00
rec d from county school fund	3 473 40
rec d from state funds	274 10
rec d f m other sources (borrowed)	5 000 00
Total	$19 880 45
Amount due clerk	313 387 37
Total	$19 387 37

DISBURSEMENTS	
Teachers duriog year	$ 8 512 50
Repairs	226 00
School furniture	300 40
Fuel and incidentals	1 0 3 45
Apparatus	114 81
Purchase school house site	1 400 00
Building school house site	10 920 00
Total	$19 88 37

Mr C B Bellinger read and submitted the direc tors report for the previous year and after a brief discussion of his best ability, as to the necessary tax which should be aised the report was on mo tion of J E Ling adopted

ELECTION OF DIRECTOR

Mr C H Hill and Dr Fisher were pla ed in nomination as candidates for director The latter gen tleman declined The vote n the usual manner of ele ction resulted in favor of Mr Hill—21 to 2

ELECTION OF CLERK

E P Brand J M Pittenger J W Ramsey and A J Dufur were placed in nomination the vote resulting as follows Mr Brand 19 Mr Dufur 15 Mr Pittenger as follows Mr Brand 19 Mr Dufur 15 Mr Pittenger 2 and Mr Ramsey 4 A J Dufur receiving the greater number of votes was re-elected for the following ear

The two officers—Mr Hill director and Mr Dufur clerk—were called to the front and received the oath of office

Mr Pittenger presented to the meeting two resolu tions which were unanimously adopted as follows

It solved That a vote of thanks is hereby tendered to Nathan Hackett Esq for the faithful discharge of his duties as direct r during the year

Resolved That hereafter the house be rendered to J R Montgomery for the use of a donation to this dis trict of total 2 15 and 18 in block 20 Albina for school purposes

The total length of the time decided on for the ex istence of school for the coming year was nine months

The chairman suggested that a five mill tax with a provision of rate mills for $ 100 long no objection and year was the simply such rent to bear the ex pense of the school a d district and half of unlimited ins ication and careful cus derati n by the audience in attendance the motion prevailed as follows two mills ext to be levied for the general purposes and eques r during and a three mill tax for the ma ntenance o schools and material con nected therewith

On motion of E R Dufur arrangements were ordered made to ex nd the $6000 I an aggregate of the prec ts year at the same rate of that for 1883 and to appoint a committee to make a proviling for the necessary improvements in the dis trict and to accommodate the in reasing population of public in the district

The meeting, then adj ourned

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

A Meeting Held and Four Committees Appointed—Tariff Discussed—Letter Written

Last night the Democratic campaign committee met at the Arlington club for the purpose of organizing and putting it for the coming campaign Senator Logan chairman If the democratic journal can only side and by each other Post secretary of the meeting Hirsch and Fortner were present and the committee was called to order by the chairman

Mr Hirsch read the following letter from Senator Gorman of Maryland

WASHINGTON March 4—Dear Sir I have received your favor of the 3d inst and in reply will say that I will be glad to assist in the campaign Senator Logan is chairman of the democratic joint committee and by consultation with Post secretary of the committee can be called as secretary of the meeting Party states and Fortner will be very glad to attend the campaign committee Thirty committees were represented at the meeting

After the reading of the committee was read and on motion of Senator Farnham the committee was ad ded to as follows Senator Garland Senator Gorman and Gorman on the part of the House Representa tives Page Hunerkamp Stockslager Stevens and Murphy It was decided that this committee should be empowered to select members of the campaign committee for each and territories represented and that the chairman be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur

The following committees were appointed

On the part of the senate Senators Garland Konna and Gorman on the part of the house Repre senta tives Page Hunerkamp Stockslager Stevens and Murphy It was decided that this committee should be empowered to select members of the campaign committee for each and territories represented and that the chairman be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur

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The following committees were appointed

Executive committee Senator Garland Senator Gorman Senator Konna and Representatives Murphy and Page

Committee on finance and Senator Garland and Representatives Murphy and Page a committee on ca mpaign literature consisting each of Senator Gorman chairman and Representatives Murphy and Page a committee on speakers and Senator Gorman and Representatives Murphy and Page a committee on the states and territories as follows Senator Garland and Representatives Murphy and Page a committee on the states and territories as follows Senator Gorman and Representatives Murphy and Page

The committee had a full run all over ar range ments to be made for the campaign and it was decided to enter into discussion of questions of party policy The revenue reform democrats appear to be in the majority On the executive committee Senator Gorman and Senator Konna are both tariff reformers and Senator Garland and Representatives Paige and Stevens Representatives Bischof per and Murphy were Carlisle men and with Senator Garland represent the tariff reform element the committee Representative Rosecrans was to for Carlisle for speaker but is an unconditional protectionist and explained the Ohio tariff platform It is necessary of the committee to a tariff compromise In the main the committee is composed of the ultra protectionist and explains the Ohio tariff platform It is necessary of the com mittee to a tariff compromise In the main the committee is composed of the ultra protectionist and explains

THE LASKER RESOLUTION

General Butler Expresses His Views—Sargent Has the Moral Courage

NEW YORK March 4—[Special]—General Butler has been interviewed on the Lasker resolutions, and yesterday Bismarck is anxious to find some reason for the proclamation of an embargo to keep wrong healthy and calm and remains bound to the mili tary service and from inspection to American at the rate of an army corps a year You must remember that while Bismarck is a great statesman he was a soldier earlier He is a soldier before statesman still Everyone in Germ any is to be so ac stomed to milit ary power Congress will trust that neither our ex ecutive nor Congress will make any substantial poi e of his position or impor tance

SARGENT HAS HIS MORAL COURAGE

PHILADELPHIA March 4—[Special]—The *Press* says Perhaps Minister Sargent is lacking in political training and in many respects may be said to be abundantly supplied with moral courage which is much more to the purpose in facing the dyspeptic drink and of the British sargent as our lively ship reported by the United ocpy of his country while Bismarck relies upon a house of ards against itself

ATTACKING MINISTER SARGENT

BERLIN March 4—Newspapers continue their attack upon Minister Sargent for his recent speech and say that the latter has violated the neutral nations recog nized as inviolable right of foreign representatives Even more flagrantly outraged by endorsed organs Bismarck could have taken no steps in Washington on the subject

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS WRECK

Captain Wright a Libera Revoke l by the Inspectors—Bruce Carries Grace Charges

BOSTON March 4—The final United States inspectors who investigated the wr ck of the City of Columbus with close of seventy two of eighty five passengers and twenty eight fifty four in number were present at the hearing to day Testimony as to the ship str cture was final submitted There proposes to say When the last c rse was given Master Harding by Captain Wright the ship was ass any ordinary and manner and had passed her past the fatal rocks without striking any Captain Wright in giving that look especial pilot been disregard ed master could have happened on at hazard The immediate and direct cause of the d aster was the neglect of the master to use the sh p s compass properly Capt E W Wright was the only legal pilot on duty at the time of the disaster and for two hours immediately preceding such for a distance of 30 miles before the wreck was not at his post of duty and was attending to the actual duties and masters of thoroughly delegating the performance of the duties of pilot to the helmsman and fir t lieutenant due to his duties as pil t his license as master and pilot is hereby revoked

The decision of the court Glanc is who sighted the wreck and did not report it to any of the officers think a moment of any collision or near the wreck are not subjected to any penalty

The Retained Healthy Widow

CHICAGO March 4—The question whether Mrs Jane Brooks the wealthy widow from New York against whom a verdict for $25 000 was given a few days ag by a Chicago jury as being the responsible survey for the defaulting guardian of Stanley P Sexton the son of a once well known contractor of Chicago shall be allowed to depart for Europe without settling the alleged indebtedness was argued to by before Judge Stogard Mrs Brooks was kept from leaving the city by a late evening train by a writ of ca escal and was placed under the sh riff's surveillance by her request at the Palmer house Including a satisfi cat tain for $90 000 in drafts and money Her counsel asked the court to quash the writ and dismiss the petition on the grounds that it was illegal and fatally defective in fo m The hearing will be continued to morr w when it is expected judgment will be rendered

THE HOTELS

BY TELEGRAPH

C E Bauff Colfax	Mrs A Barker Wal a Walla
Miss E Hill Albany	J H Stockwell do
G Simmers Dallas	Mrs Clara Smith Salem
W Summers do	Miss L Richardson do
J M Phillips Roseburg	Alex Stewart do
P Gass St Louis Mo	W C Berger Walla Walla
H M Hill Bra hed Minn	J M Adair Wallula
F I Hawley Montana	W H Bell Salem
J S Jones Centerville	H G Hall Calla ras
M E Ryan Denver	J L Jones do
L Matthews Shoal ter Bay	J Charley do
J S Dore Oak Point	James Watson do
L Peters do	C Sa Vanfirnen Jefferson
John Q Wilson, Salem	L Pronegs e wf Chehalis
Augist Gerling Astoria	H Elliott do
James Smith do	J Lanner Dalles
W W Rolofson do	Isaac Johnson Oswe ii
J B Bonney Albina	T Richardson B C
J A Perkins Indiana	H Alger Skamokawa
A B Hamsaker Ashland	W F Smith Hood River
M P Shipley Silverton	M O Lyons do
J F Smith do	Thos M Gallaugh Col
D A Lovers Corvallis	H J Corbett Eugene
Miss Heather Foster L D	Mrs Jane Jones Eugene
A D Bragg San Fran	D N Porterville and Spoky
A B Lyon do	G W Bedford Sacra ento
C Myers do	Miss O McGuyer Honolulu
W L Fenton LaFaye te	R W Wade, Salem
A S Bailey Montilla	C P Fullerton do
M S Hillegass Mcl ilis	C L Irving do
Wm Lister Ashland	J C Gulick Marshland
Dr A Stott Independ nce	C L Wa rington Jr Sher n
J P Bailey Mcdinnville	S B Flint do
J W Long Perrydale	C F Scammon and Jaik et
Mrs A Rundell Gervais	E P Murphy Astoria
A Childs Dayt n	G Berry B C
Mr Gerrish Ottawa Can	H Mitchell London Can
J H Anderson Winnipeg	Wm Dodsworth Pe alums

QUINBY HOUSE

W O Wallace San Francisco
T McTye do
J J Holbrook do
L S roper do
J W Anderson do
I A Shackelford do
M J Johnson do
M F Cox Orting W T
Mrs Gordon New Y rk
J S Maxwell Helena
D A Stillwell N Yamhill
J M Fisk Chicago
A E Bowman Salem
S P Mulligan do
W S Adams Roseburg
A C Barney Alaska
J H Sullivan do
P Sullivan do
G W Luther Kentucky
Thos Lowe Lane co
W Sherwood New York
F M Jordan Eola
W Hilton Columbia Cy
D F Dow New York
W J Gatto Oregon Cy

D McCusker Alaska
L D Lamore do
C W Tilton P W ith
J G Hayden Tacoma
W B Glascock Sprague
O Ford do
E D Jough alters
W A Fa rweather and Or Cy
B Pinnard Oreg n Cy
S P Wetherell Portland
Mrs I Fristel Sheridan
Mrs J Nathan Salem
Mrs Ward Palouse
J H Astor Idaho
W Johnson Hillsboro
D Nolan Seattle
P Mitch B Oakland
J Wheeler and wf Albany
Mrs Stinson do
C W Otis Dayton
E D Barden Walla Walla
C H Gardner Astoria
P M Zwolf Corvallis
E Ward do

RAYMOND

Mr Burlingham Grove
Alex Baird Port Ellis
J J Cook Vancouver
F L Menton Astoria
M M Bodin The Dalles
J Thompson Tacoma
B Stewart Salem
J R Johnston Centre
N L Hunt do
Miss Jessurson N
Wm Johnston Seattle
Andrew Carr Missouri
Alf Stevens Astoria

Mr Schell San Francisco
A E Hosford do
M N Oakes do
Miss Spencer do
H Hayes do
Frank Hansen do
A J Dandy do
John Schriber do
Peter Barnard do
Jos pb H ns
J W Barnes Walla Walla
John Hafen Helena
Bill Thomas do

OCCIDENTAL

P Shaefer Tacoma
J Gibney Aurora
T J Lee do
A Anderson, Beaver cr
Mrs Moores, Los Ang les
A C Hines S F
S G Wilson Astoria
J J Noland, Salem
J O'Brien, St Paul
J W Smith, Manzo
W A Goodin Seattle
W L with white, Or City
J L Hembree Sheridan
J E Osburn Champoeg
S Endicott, Polk

Still in Undisputed Possession

SUNDERY O—The *Register* says A prominent Lorain county farmer after subscribing for the *Register* for himself, and for his mother in law in town stated that whenever he traveled was the opinion that as a cure for pain St Jacobs oil held the championship of the world

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Dissenting Opinion of Justice Field in the Legal Tender Case—Other Rulings

WASHINGTON March 4—Following is the dissenting opinion of Justice Field in the legal tender case

If there be anything in the history of the constitution which can be established with a moral certainty it is that the framers of that instrument intended to prohibit the issue of legal tender notes both by the general government and states The agreement pressed by the court and by advocates of legal tender notes is that the power of borrowing is to raise funds the authority of the government includes power to issue the notes and funds it is to say because the power to borrow money implies power to issue notes for the purpose of borrowing it may be said on the sheeting of a fourth proposition which would give to the bill a effect as money and make a tender for a previous debt But for instance a provision that the notes of the government should serve as a fr ticket on the railroads or steamers of country railroads grants the power of the general government to issue notes from the revenues of private corporations Those notes consequently ready acceptance of the notes would follow and the power would exist but the fact of provisions of the kind with respect to the property of others very much the power does not convey It is the very same in principle as the power to issue notes for the purchase of property which the government may not by the very nature of the exhibit of a third party with money not thus be issued or held or paid out Whatever will be a legal tender in payment of debts is equivalent to money and is money in the sense in which that word is used in the constitution and in any valuation of money why should congress not attempt to establish a standard of value by declaring that what is received in payment of debts shall be a legal tender and thus compel the creditor to receive it in payment of his claims as well as the debtor to pay them Why pay gold and silver coin when bills or bonds will answer the purpose Why not make money enough to pay the national debt at once and have no further occasion for taxation Why not declare by the courts to be unconstitutional any act of congress which prohibits the circulation of bank notes or requires the receipt of gold and silver coin in payment of debts due the government